

signal supplied to a gate thereof;

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a first bypassing means for bypassing a part of said input signal to a ground side according to the strength of said input signal; and

a second bypassing means for bypassing a part of said input signal to an output side according to the strength of said input signal.

3. **(Amended)** A semiconductor integrated circuit as claimed in claim 2,

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wherein said first bypassing transistor is formed by M (M is an integer of 1 or more) transistors connected in series with each other such that a source of a transistor in a preceding stage is connected to a drain of a transistor in a succeeding stage; and

each of the gates of the M transistors is connected to said first bypass control voltage applying terminal via a resistance.

5. **(Amended)** A semiconductor integrated circuit as claimed in claim 4,

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wherein said second bypassing transistor is formed by N (N is an integer of 1 or more) transistors connected in series with each other such that a source of a transistor in a preceding stage is connected to a drain of a transistor in a succeeding stage; and

each of the gates of the N transistors is connected to said second bypass control voltage applying terminal via a resistance.

8. (Amended) A semiconductor integrated circuit as claimed in claim 6,

wherein a source of said signal amplifying transistor is grounded via a capacitance; and

said control means includes:

A4
a plurality of bias current controlling transistors whose drains are each connected to the source of said signal amplifying transistor and whose gates are connected to a plurality of drain bias current control voltage applying terminals via resistances; and

a plurality of self-bias resistances each having one end connected to one of the sources of said plurality of bias current controlling transistors, and each having another end connected to a reference potential.

11. (Amended) A radio communication apparatus comprising:

an antenna;

an AGC (Auto Gain Control) amplifier for amplifying a signal received by said antenna;

a mixer for mixing an output signal from said AGC amplifier with a predetermined frequency; and

A5
a signal strength detecting circuit for detecting the signal strength of the received signal;

said AGC amplifier including:

at least one signal amplifying transistor for

amplifying an input signal supplied to a gate thereof;

a first bypassing means for bypassing a part of said input signal to a ground side according to the strength of said input signal; and

a second bypassing means for bypassing a part of said

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cont
input signal to an output side according to the strength of said input signal.

13. **(Amended)** A radio communication apparatus as claimed in claim 12,

wherein said first bypassing transistor is formed by M (M is an integer of 1 or more) transistors connected in series with each other such that a source of a transistor in a preceding stage is connected to a drain of a transistor in a succeeding stage; and

each of the gates of the M transistors is connected to said first bypass control voltage applying terminal via a resistance.

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14. **(Amended)** A radio communication apparatus as claimed in claim 12,

wherein said second bypassing means includes:

a second bypassing transistor having a drain connected to the drain of said first bypassing transistor and a gate connected to a second bypass control voltage applying terminal via a resistance; and

a second bias signal strength adjusting resistance having one end connected to a source of said second bypassing transistor, and another end connected to said bias voltage applying terminal via a resistance and connected to a drain of said signal amplifying transistor via a capacitance.

15. **(Amended)** A radio communication apparatus as claimed in claim 14,

wherein said second bypassing transistor is formed by N (N is an integer of 1 or more) transistors connected in series with each other such that a source of a transistor in a preceding stage is connected to a drain of a transistor in a succeeding stage; and